## THE WEEKLY CLARION.

The Comptroller and Agricultural

Commissioner. We omitted the other day, in reviewing the reports accompanying the President's Message, to mention the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Commissioner on Agriculture. The report of the Comptroller shows there are now in operation 1,647 National Banks throughout the United States, with a paid capital of \$417,245,124 07, and bonds on deposit amounting to \$332, 467,700. The aggregate circulation of the same amounts to \$292,674,753. Sixteen banks not included in the above have failed, or are closing under the provisions of section 42 of the act. With these exceptions, the National Banks, throughout the country are in a and and healthy condition. Their total ources on October 1, 1866, were \$1,525,-

960; their liabilities to the public for arculation and deposits were \$1,024,274,286; surplus of \$501,921,574 for capital and The report shows an increase in tion of National currency of over d millions of dollars, but when that during the same period converted into National ones \$50,000,000, the actual in-reduced to something like \$50,000. 500 The Comptroller draws attention to the non-participation of the Southern States in the advantages of the National banking act, and consequent loss they sustain, and thinks provision should be made for their benefit, and not to allow toreign capital to control the products of those States, as it now does. He discusses the measures of relief which have been suggested for supplying the Southern States with banking facilities, and meets the objections offered, and thinks that good could be accomplished by an issue of twenty-five millions, at the rate of one or

two millions per month, which would proba-

bly meet all the wants of the States for two

years to come, while the reduction of legal

tenders at the rate of four millions per

month as provided by law, will keep the

amount of currency in circulation always

within proper bounds. He makes quite a

faunber of recommendations of the special interest here, and then closes with a fine enlogy on the banking system. Commissioner Newton, of the Agricultural Bureau, gives some interesting facts touching the workings of his department. The returns of the statistical division of this department have hitherto been confined to what we call the "Northern States." Hereafter the wayward brethren of the South will be included. In 1865 the wheat crop to 143,000,000. Returns from the eleven

cient in quality, and may be estimated at than in 1859. In same Southern States a small yield is reported, while in Texas the quantity is more than the average. In the Yorthwestern States the injury from early frosts was severe. The hay crop, slightly deficient in some sections, is large in others, and the estimated total product of oats is sixty per cent. greater than in 1859. The products of gardens and the yield of petatoes and other roots are also in excess of former years. The cotton crop is put down at 1,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each -- a very extravagant estimate, and one in which Mr. Newton will find himself disappointed.

---BUCK'S AROMATIC BITTERS."-A sample of a very superior tonic bearing this pleaded. stamp, found its way to our sanctum yesterday. It is prepared only in this city, by Messrs. Buck & Baley; and as an anti-dys- motion in the Court below, as a plea in endorsed by such physicians as Boyd, Harrington and Carter. Our own brief experience is that it is very palatable. We expect to give it another trial.

as a theoretical knowledge of business will find very superior facilities afforded by this institution. See advertisement.

Several leading members of Congress are in favor of making an experiment to see if the Postoffice Department cannot advantageously manage the telegraph. The proposition is to build a line from here to New York, declare it a post route, put it under the control of the Postmaster General and require each message to bear a three cent stamp for every twenty words. It is believed that the line would yield a handsome revenue. The present Postmaster General is understood to think the scheme entirely practicable. We'll see.

General Wood shows that laws remain in force in Mississippi which prohibit freedmen from purchasing real estate, or from bearing arms without a special license.-St. Louis Democrat.

These laws do not remain "in force;" such high authority as that of General Wood, to the contrary notwithstanding. Freedmen purchase real estate whenever they have the disposition or ability so to do; and as for arms, they have very generally supplied themselves, and without a "special" or any other sort of license. These are the This was done without notice to the distril facts. Why misrepresent them ?

that the House of Representatives the puly heirs at law and distributes of the estate of Lawson F. Henderson, deceased, "has resolved to adhere to the pending and their surrer of citation having been filed endorsed on said account, and their consent to its Constitutional Amendment as the audition and allowance &c. This waiver of basis of Southern restoration." It has never once proposed such a basis. Its only vote has peen a refusal to do the recital in the record that the distributees

ERRORS AND APPEALS. APRIL TERM, 1866.

Reported Expressly for the Cincion. Margaret Q. and A. B. Trendwell ) Mary G. Herndon, Guardian.

Error to Probate Court of Madison County Hon. W. L. Harris delivered the opinion of the Court.

The questions presented in this case arise at of a motion made in the Court below to quash a writ of fieri facion issued from the Probate Court on the 13th day of October, 1865, in favor of the defendant in error against the plaintiffs, commanding the Sher-iff to make a certain sum of money therein specified out of the goods and chattels, leads and tenements, and estate of Lawson F. Henderson, deceased, in the hands and possession of said Margaret Q Treadwell and Ann Elizabeth C Postell, distributees of the estate of said Henderson, deceased, let. Besuse said execution issued in violation

2d. Because said execution issued against the lands of decedent after the discharge of the administrator, and without revivor or aci, fa against the heirs, distributess or

rre-tenants. 3rd. Because said execution commanded

the Sheriff to make the costs without stating the amount thereof.

4th. Because the execution had been superseded; and said supersedens remains un-liecharged.

5th, Because the decree upon which it

sued was void.

This motion was overruled upon the This motion was overrised upon the hearing in the Court below, and a Bill of Exceptions taken and filed, setting out all the facts in evidence. The action of the Court overraling this motion, is the error complained of here.

It appears by the record that, on the 16th

day of November, 1860, defendant in error as Guardian for B. P. Herndon, recovered a jndgment in the Probate Court against Love as administrator of Lawson P. Hen-derson, deceased. That on the 12th of January, 1991, a writ of feet facius, issued on that judgment against the administrator. That on the 17th day of January, 1991, the administrator rendered his final account (as it was then regarded), and was ordered upon an agreement between him and the distributees to be discharged. That after-wards on the application of Love, the Probate Court granted an order superseding said execution, upon the petitioner execusaid execution, upon ting bond with security. The date or ting bond with security. That on the 18th order does not appear. That on the June, 1861, the bond was excuted. June, 1861, the bond was exented. No writ of error appears in the record, but the Sher-iff returned the execution superseded on the 20th of burn 1871.

Oth of June, 1861. It further appears that at the April Term, 1861, of said Probate Court, application was made by Mrs. Postell, and also by A. B. Treadwell for letters of administration de bosis non on Henderson's estate, which has

been continued ever since.

The matter stood thus until the Ootober Term, 1865, of the Probate Court of Madison will be included. In 1865 the wheat crop County, when the Court, so far as the record gives we any information, upon its the present estimate is still further reduced to 143,000,000. Returns from the eleven interested, ordered the issuance of interested, ordered the issuance of an execution on the original judgment in Southern States, so far as received, warrant an estimate of 17,000,000 for this section.

The eorn crop is moderately large but defi
Treadwell and wife and Mrs. Postell, as discounted at cent in quality, and may be estimated at tributees of said estate. This execution was 1880,000,009 bushels, about 40,000,000 more issued as directed, but with no bill of costs

of the decree.

This is not necessarily so; the act of limitation, Code, p. 401, art. 17, limits the time of the issuance of the writ to three years from the rendition of the judgment or decree, but in this case there is nothing to show whether the writ of error has been sued out or not: it may now be pending in this Court for aught that appears in this record. But again, the set of limitations was suspended until twelve months after the war by the set of the 12th of December, 1862, p. 78. So that the operation of the

A still further answer to this view is that the defendant in error could not avail himself of the statute of limitation on this peptic and invigorating cordial, and as a period of a writt of error, pending or which might sovereign remedy for indigestion, want of appetite and general debility, is strongly such out and returned to the High Court in proper time, he should have moved for its dismissal there, or if it had been filed there, he should have plead the statute in that Court, if it had been in force.

Soule's Commercial College is one

The case of Butler vs. Craig. Ext's., 28th Miss. R. p. 629, only holds that the failure of the Clerk below to issue the writ of error, within the time limited by the act, will no of the institutions of New Orleans. Young avail the plaintiff in error upon a plea of the men desirous of acquiring a practical as well statute in the High Court: and that his remedy, if he sustains injury by the negli-

time, is sgainst him.

It is urged further, as to the invalidity of the petition and bond for writ of error and persedens in this case, that it was sued out Love in his individual character, and not as administrator. That the judgment being against him as administrator, and he having been discharged by order of the Probate Court, upon rendering his final account, he was no longer a "party defendant" after his discharge, and could not therefore apply for

Both the petition and bond in this cass purport to be his act as administrator. The purport to be his act as administrator. The petition commences in these words, "Your petitioner, Jefferson Love, administrator of Lawson F. Henderson, deceased, respectfully shows," &c. The bond in like manner recites that, "Jefferson Love, administrator of Lawson F. Henderson, deceased," and his securities "are held and firmly bound," &c. and both the petition and bond are signed "Jefferson Love." His official character is sufficiently stated in the body of both instruments, and clearly indicates his intensufficiently stated in the body of both in-struments, and clearly indicates his inten-tion, to speak and bind his self in his repre-sentative character. It has been too often, and too long settled, that a public officer whose character as such is stated in the body of the certificate, or other instrument executed by him, in his official capacity, need not do more than append his name, to require reasoning or citation of authority on that subject.

But it is said that he had been discharged om his trust before the execution of these instruments, and could not, therefore, further act in his character of administrator, and that the bond is for this reason void.

It appears in the record, that by an ar-rangement between the husbands of the distributees of the estate of Lawson F. Henderson, deceased, and the administrator, Love, the Probate Court discharged him The record shows no citation eve The New York Herald, very pertinently remarks, the Richmond Inquirer deliberately mistates when it says

DECISIONS OF THE HIGH COURT fation returned executed appearing in the

The question then arises, whether this was a waiver of notice by these distributers, or whether their husbands in the absence of

whether their husbands in the absence of any evidence of anthority, gould waive for then the notice required by the statute, upon the application of the administrator to surrender his trust. Code, p. 439, art. 67. Upon this point we think it clear, that the husband has no such right, under our law. He is not the general agent of the wife, in relation to her separate estate. Atwood va. Meredith et al 37th Miss. 635, 641. And to allow the husband, thus to bind the wife. allow the husband, thus to bind the wife, allow the husband, thus to bind the wife, and conclude her by the judgments of the Probate, or other courts, would defeat the whole policy of the law, in reference to the separate projectly of married women. This was therefore a judgment or decree of the Probate court, without the notice required by the statute above cited, and this court has often held, in reference to

this, and all other courts, upon general principles, that their judgments are void as against all parties interested therein, who for want of notice, have been excluded from

their day in court.
In the case of Neal vs. Wellons, 12th S. & M., 649, it was held that a final settlement S. & M., 201, is to the same point. In the subsequent case of Winborn vs. King et al. this court says : "A final settlement, to this court says: A nini sequence, to be conclusive upon the parties interested, in the estate, and to have the effect of discharging an Administrator, can only be made upon notice such as the statuto requires, and the record must show the notice. But the proceeding is not void for all purposes. It has such force and effect as the law gives o exparie settlements, or as they are usually alled, annual settlements." They are valid o this extent, because the law requirs no otice in the case of annual returns or settle ments, made by an Administrator; all par-ties in interest, having the right to be heard

n relation to them, after notice, when final settlement is proposed to be made. The account filed as a final account, is then The account filed as a final account, is then to b: regarded as an around account of the Administrator, Love, filed at the November term, 1860, and it follows from Art. 67, Code, p. 429, that the Administrator, Love, was not discharged by the decree of January, 1861. The article provides that "every Excenter or Administrator, who may be removed or surrender his trust, shall continue to be asswerable to the invisidistion of the o be answerable to the jurisdiction of the ourt, until final settlement and satisfaction hall be made, and until that time shall be

able on his bond. It follows from this, that he had the right o execute the writ of error bond, and apply or the writ of error in this case. It is next insisted that the feri facias, was

ightfully issued against the goods and hattels, lands and tenements, of Lawson F. Henderson, deceased, in the possession of the The judgment on which this execution is

ordered by the court to be issued, was origi-nally in favor of Mrs. Herndon, Guardian, &c., vs. Jefferson Love. Administrator of the state of Lawson T. Henderson, deceased. The order was made without any proceed ig, or notice whatever; and directs the secution to base against persons who were not parties to the original judgment; and further directs the sale of the lands of the decedent, in the lands and possession of the heirs at law, under a judgment obtained against the Administrator after the death of

ie decedent. The order was vaid—if it could have been. made at all—for the want of notice. In the case of N.O. and J. R. R. Co. vs. Rollins, Adcase of N.O. and J. R. R. Co. vs. Rollins, Ad-ministrator, 36th Miss. R. p. 384, it is said: "As a general rule, no execution can ever lesue in favor of or against a person who is not a party to the original judgment, or made so by some proceeding subsequent thereto. Bacon Abr. C., 4, 2d Tucker, Conn., p. 340." "Nor can any person be made a p. 340. "Nor can any person be made a defendant to the execution, by such subsequent proceeding, who is not chargeable with the debtor demand. Bacon Abr Ex. F. G. & 2d Lord Raymond, 768. In such

The judgment against the Administrator of the decedent, could only be operative as a lieu upon the property in the hands of the Administrator, to be administered.

Administrator, to be administered.

The real estate of the ancestor does not vest in the Administrator, nor is it primarily liable at all, to the payment of debts. The Administrator as such has no interest in, or power over the real estate of the decedent. mittee on Reconstruction. But it vests immediately on the death of the ancestor in his heirs at law.

Neither Art. 31, p. 431, of the code, nor the case of Powell vs. Burrus, 35th Miss. R., p. 605, have the least application to this case

as here presented.

Nor have the cases of Burrus vs. Lewis, Howard p. 297, and Van Houton vs. Riley 6th S. & M. p. 440. These were both cases where judgments had been obtained against the Administrator and levied on personal property belonging to the estate of decedents.

Whether we regard the execution assumed account third parties. perseded or as issued against third parties without notice, or against the lands of dece-dent in the hands of the heirs, in either view of this case, the motion to quash the execution should have been sustained.

the motion of Plaintiffs in error to quash the execution be reversed and an order quashing the execution entered here.

## Dolbear Commercial College, New Orleans.

The New Orleans Times, referring to this popular institution, very truthfully remarks, that "it has proved itself perhaps one of the most successful and practically useful coleges in the United States. Parents, who have had the experience of life and its duties, will appreciate the advantages of a college which aims to fit the youth of the land for the intelligent and faithful discharge of those tasks which inevitably devolve upon said he would thank the gentleman from the every beginner.

a parent is to teach his children how to be useful to themselves, and to render them, as far as possible, independent of the adversities of life, and it is by giving them the advantages of a thoroughly practical commercial education that this consummation may be reached. Young men who desire to sesure themselves an honorable position must first look to their capital, and no better capital could possibly be acquired than just that practical knowledge of business which is the secret of wealth and success; indeedwithout this, mere money is valueless, or becomes the prey of the first shrewd and plansible swindler that presents himself.

"The departments of the Dolbear College are all under the charge of able and experi, enced professors, and all the rules and regulations of the college have been the fruit of long experience, adopted solely for the interests and advantage of the student. The collogs is admirably located, in the elegant and spacious story building, corner of Camp as Common streets, and we learn that as modatious are ample for as many a thousand students."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18 .- Cotton is in good demand and advanced to ; sales 3800 bales low middling 30@31; middling Me. Sugar is in moderate demand 91 prime to choice 104@114; molases & in pair demand—fair 60; prime to choic 62 to 68; flour steady. superfine III : sinte extra III : double 124 :

and discharge of an Administrator, without giving the notice required by the statute, is void. Neylands et al vs Burge et al, 14th He proceeded to make a speech on the sub-

amendment of Mr. Brown, denying admission until civil and political rights are secured to all, without regard to color. Without voting on the amendment the Senate went into executive session and then adourned.

In the House a bill was passed granting lands for a Railroad from Pugets Sound to the Columbia River.

The Speaker announced that the commitce on direct taxes and forfeited bonds order ed by the House yesterday, was as follows: Messra. Conkling, Donnelly, Dawes, Scho

field and Hardin, of Ky. Mr. Stokes presented a petition from the colored people of Tennessee for the removal of all political inequalities on account of race or color. The House went into commitee of the whole and discussed the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary appropriation

vas announced and the House adjourned. Further advices from Europe increases and intensifies the interest of the narrative of the pursuit of Saratt after his escape from Rome.

ee rose, when the death of Senator Wright

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Cotton firm-sales 1,000 bales at 34 1-2 for uplands and 35 1-2 for Orleans.

The New Bowery Theatre was entirely estroyed by fire this p. m. ROME Dec. 18.-Antonella has settled the

lispate with Gen. King and the Pope. The Pope it appears misunderstood the Minister. SWEETSBURG, C. E., Dec. 18.-There is nuch excitement here this morning, alarm having been given that the Feniaus were coming to rescue the prisoners. The volunteers immediately got under arms and the whole force went out but satisfquently as-

certained the rumor was false. NEW YORK, Dec 18 - Cotton quiet and firm at 344; Gold opened 384, now, 38; Money 5 to 6.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.-A weekly line of first case a seire facius is necessary. Smith vs. Winston, 2d Howard, 601. Davis vs. Helm, class steamers is to be established to run between the Maritime Provinces and the West

ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial of the Union League, of Norfolk, Va., for the estab-lishment of a territorial government in Vir. ginia, and the appointment of Judge Underwood as Governor. Referred to the Com-

Mr. Saulsbury presented a petition of forrigners who have declared their intention of asking that the right of suffrage in the district be extended to them. Referred to the mmittee on the District.

A petition for increased pay of army offi

ers was presented and referred. Mr. Morgan presented the petition of Chas O'Conner and other lawyers for an increase of pay to U. S. Judges. Referred to the Judiciary committee.
In the House, on motion of Mr. Orth the

President was requested to communicate copies of all correspondence on the evacua, Let the indement of the court below man I tion of Mexico by the French troops that has not been heretofore officially published. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the Judiciary committee was discharged from the further consideration of the House joint resolution for the protection of citizens of the U. S. in the matter of public loans of the republic of Mexico, and the same was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr Bramage offered a resolution instructing the committee on Naval affairs to inquire into and report on all the facts connected with the destruction by fire of the Iron clad war steamer, New Ironsides, on the night of the 15th of December, with such recommendation as the facts may demand and with power to send for persons and pa-

mittee to state the facts connected with In such a country as ours the first duty of the destruction of that magnificent Iron Clad. Mr. Bramage declined to make any statement at present. It was a subject importance and one on which the House a ntry should be informed. It would be indecorous to make any statement on exparte testimony such as had been published in the

newspapers. The resolution was adopted. The North Carolina delegation, headed b Gov. Worth had an interview yesterday with Gov. Worth, and an interview yesternay with the President and Attorney General regard-ing the subject of Gen. Sickles' new orders in the Carolinas prohibiting corporeal pun-ishment. The interview is reported satis-factory, and the delegation hopes from the intimations they received that their object will soon be accomplished.

will soon be accomplished.

Boston, Dec. 18.—The correspondent connected with Gen. Schuyler's remova from the office of Adjutant General is pub lished: from which it appears that reasons assigned by Gov. Bullock for making the removal is one of a political nature and based principally upon a circular issued by Gen. Schuyler opposing the election of Gen

> 18 -Beecher lectured niversal suffrage to en and won \$1680 for Fall. Whiskey

## [OFFICIAL] LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth

CHAP. CLIX—AN ACT to amend an Act enti-fied. As Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to sid in the Countraction of a Railroad and Tele-graph Line from the Missouri Elver to the Pacific Ocean and to secure to the Government the Use of the same for Posts. Military, and other Purpo-poses, approved July 1, 1806, approved July 2,

on prime to chaic 22 to 22; notify and object 12; superfine 11½; since extra 11½; double 12½; corn 3, and demand—mixed 31 05; white 81 the active 22 to 55; Hay \$26 50 to 7½ trime. Pork sales to loyal trade at \$100 or mess; bacon shoulders 12½; ribbed 12½; clear 15; lard 12½ to 134. Sterling 49 12 to 50; New York aight 4 to 1.2 discount. Gold 37½ to 38.

Washington, Dec. 18.—In the Senate Mr. Trumbull presented a petition from the citizens of Louisiana, signed by Gov. Wella and others, stating that the present political organization in Louisiana is not republican or loyal and asking that they be supercoded and a Provisional government be established.—He proceeded to make a speech on the subject, in which he said that the duty of Congress was set aside by these political organization, and commended the memorial to the attentive consideration of the Reconstruction committee.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska was then taken up—the motion being on the amendment of Mr. Brown, denying admission until civil and political rights are secu-

Approed July 3, 1966.

bill. Without finishing the bill the commit-

But in this case no execution could have heen properly issued even upon notice by scire facios, against the real estate of the decedent in the possession of his heirs at law. No judgment was obtained against the antested.

The judgment against the Administrator of the Administrator acts amendatory thereto, and the acts granting and regulating pre-emptions, but shall be re-served exclusively for entry by the said State and right, in tracts of not less than forty acres, and dispose of the same in tracts not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, only to actual settlers and bons fide occupants: And provided further. That city and town property shall not be subject to selection under this act: And provided further, That this section shall not be construed to interfere with or impair rights heretofore acquired under any law of Construct

Approved, July 4, 1866,

CHAP, CLXVII.—AN ACT granting Lands to the state of Oregon, to aid in the Construc-tion of a Military Road from Corvallis to the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of epresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there be, and is hereby, granted to the state of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military wagen road from the town of Corvallis to the Acquinna In the construction of a military vyagon road from the town of Corvallis to the Acquinna Bay, three alternate sections per mile from the unoccupied public lands, designated by odd numbers, and not more than six miles from said road: Provided. That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of said road, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses; and the same shall be apapplied to no other purposes whatever: And provided further, That any and all lands herelofore reserved to the United States by act of Congress, or other competent authority, be, and the same are, reserved from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be necessary to locate the route of said road through the same, in which case the right of way is granted. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the said lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by the Legislature thereof for the purpose aforesaid, and for no other; and the said road shall be and r main a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from tolls or other charges upon the transportation of any property, troops, or mails of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That said road shall be constructed with such graduation and bridges as to permit of its revular use as a

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That said road shall be constructed with such graduation and bridges as to permit of its regular use as a wagon road, and in such other special manner as the State of Oregon may prescribe.

sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of only in the following manner, that is to say; when the Governor of said state shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any ten continuous miles of said road are completed, then a quantity of land hereby granted ec-terminous to said completed portion of said road, not to exceed thirty sections may be sold, and so from time to time until said road is completed; and if said road is not completed; and if said road is not completed within five years, no further sales shall be made, and the land romalining unsold shall revert to the United States.

sage of this act, not to which the rights of pre-emption or homestead have attached. Presided, That the said canal stall be at least one hundred for wide at the top, seventy-five feel at the bottom, and shall have, when completed a depth of water through its entire begint of a lassi twelve feet to fourteen feet of water in Lake Superior to fourteen feet of water in Lake Buperior to fourteen feet of water in Lake Superior to fourteen feet of water in Lake Superior to fourteen feet of the nas of the government or the further. That said canal shall be and remain a public highway for the nas of the government of the further that said government, or upon vessels of the further transportation of any property or troops of the United States. See, 2. And be it further enceted, That the lands hereby granted shall be subject to the disposit of the legislature of the state of Michigan for the purposes aforesaid and no other; that as soon as the governor of the said State shall file, or cause to be filed, with the Secretary of the Interior, a map

ereby granted.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted. That if the said ship ranal shall not be completed within two ears from and after the passage of this act, the ands hereby granted shall revert to the United tates.

HAP. CLXVIII. -AN ACT making an addition

CHAP. CLXVIII.—AN ACT making an additional Grant of Lands to the State of Minnesota, in alternate Sections, to aid in the Construction of Psiiroads in said State

Be it enanted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there be, and is herby, granted to the State of Minnesota, for the purposes of aiding in the construction of a railread from Houston in the county of Houston, through the counties of Filmore, Mower, Freeborn, and Fairsault, to the eastern boundary of the State and also for a railread from Hastings through the counties of Dakota, Scott, Carrer, and McLaod, to such point on the western boundary of the State and also for a railread from Hastings through the countries of Dakota, Scott, Carrer, and McLaod, to such point on the western boundary of the State with the collargue of the State may determine every afternate section of land designated by odd barmbers to the amount of five alternate sections per afternate section of land designated by odd barmbers to the amount of five alternate sections per afternate section or part barreed, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-implied or home steal settlemenths attached to the same or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purposes whatever, then appliable be the dury of the Sectionary of the Interof to cause to be selected for the purposes aforesaid, from the public hands of the United States marges to the tiers of sections above specified, so much lind in alternate sections or parts and sections, designated by odd dines.

Approad July 3, 1866.

CHAP, CLXVI.—AN ACT concerning certain Lands granted to the State of Nevala.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the appropriation by the conditiontion of the State of Nevala. The Concerning certain the State of the State of Nevala in the State of the State of the Curiod States inderest to the tiers of Congress assembled. That the appropriation by the condition of the State of Nevala, to child states in the State of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, for purposes of internal improvement, is hereby approved and confirmed. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That Isna for the establishment and maintenance of a university in said State, is hereby granted to the State of Nevala.

Sec. 3. And he was the state of Nevala in the State of Nevala, and the discrepance of the presentatives in Congress, is extended to the State of Nevala, and the discrepance and the State of Nevala, and the discrepance of the presentatives in Congress, is extended to the State of Nevala, and the discrepance of the proceeds of these leads in Nevala from the teaching of agriculture and mechanic arts to that of the theory and practice of mining is allowed and authorized without causing a forfeiture of said grant.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and he is formed to the Cutter of the Secretary of the Interior, and mechanic arts to that of the theory and practice of mining is allowed and authorized without causing a forfeiture of said grant.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and he was a state of the state of Nevala, who shall locate his office and conditions of the state of the state of Nevala and the state of the state of Nev

class railroad then the Sceretary of the Interior shall issue to he Sate pare to for all the la skin alternate sections, or parts of sections, designated by odd bumber, situated sithin twenty miles of the road so completed and lying cotermineus to each ecocletic section of the miles, and not exceeding one husdred sections, for the bors this of the road however. That the coterminous principle hereby applied shall not extend to such lends as a for taken by the said railroad companies to make up of defencies provided that up land to make up at definenties that he taken at any p lint within ton miles upon a chaid of the line of said roads. When the governor of all State shall certify that norther section of ten consecutive miles shall have been completed as a foresaid, then the Secretary of the Interior shall seven patents to said State in the manner for a line number; and when certificates of the competition of additional sections of ton consecutive miles of the competition of additional sections of the control of the lands hereby granted and not pate to a shall receive to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further ensetted. That as soon as the governor of said State shall fee or some to be filled with the Secretary of the laterior maps designating the routes of and retain that the lands are not control to the secretary of the secretary from the secretary of the laterior maps designating the routes of and retain of the shall be the day of the Secretary of the laterior maps designating the routes of and retain of the shall be the day of the Secretary of the laterior maps designating the routes of and retain of the shall be the day of the Secretary of the sact.

Sec. 6. And he it fur ther enacted That the Un-ted States mail. h. it he t am ported on an droad, an-der the direction of the Post Office Dears. mant, a such price as Congress may be tax provide: Provid-od, That hand he had price is fixed by law the Post and the provided that have power to fix the rate of compensation.

Approved July 4, 1866.

CHAP. CLXIX.—AN ACT to provide for the Disposal of certain Lasans therein usmed.

Be it suarted by the Secais are: House of Representatives of the United Sentex of America in Congress assembles. That the Commerce of the General Lasa Office be, and he is hereby, sutherized to cause to be effected at purelle succious all the unsoid lots of that portion of the public domain known as the Fort Howard Military Reserve, all which is sinated in the county of Brown, and State of Wisconsion, giving not less than two months notice of the time and place of such sule, by advertising the same is such newspapers and for such period of time as he may deem best. Every such tot shall be soid separately to the highest bidder for cash, and when not paid for within twenty-four hours from the time of purchase, it shall be limited be resolid under the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Offices aforesaid, at such reasonable minimum as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and no sale shall be hinding until approved by that officer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall

officer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the President to cause patents to be assued in due form of law for each and every such lot, as soon as may be after the purchase of and payment for the same.

Approved, July 4, 1866.

to carriery to the Secretary of the Interior that any ten continuous miles of said road are completed, then a quantity of land hereby grantes co-terminous to said completed portion of said road, not to exceed thirty sections may be sold, and so from time to time until said road is completed; and if said road is not completed within five years, no further sales shall be made, and the fand remaining unsold shall revert to the United States.

Approved, July 4, 1866.

CHAP, CLX—AN ACT granting certain Lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the Construction of the State of Michigan to aid in the Construction of the State of Michigan to aid in the Construction of the railroad from Saint Paul to Lake Superior," approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be itemated by the Scuate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, assembled. That there be, and is bareby granted to the State of Michigan for the use and benefit of the 'Lao La Belle Hurbor Improvement Congrany, a company organized maker and by the model the waters of Lake Superior, and Minschapper, when the line of Lake Superior, and Minschapper, when the line of Lake Superior and Minschapper railroad from Saint Paul to Lake Superior, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by adding the construction of the railroad from Saint Paul to Lake Superior, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by adding the construction of the railroad from Saint Paul to Lake Superior, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by adding the construction of the railroad from Saint Paul to Lake Superior, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by adding the construction of the railroad from Saint Paul to Lake Superior, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sain

CHAP, CLXXVII. - AN ACT relating to Pilots

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no regulations or provisions shall be adopted by any State of the United States of America which shall make any discrimination in the rate of pillotage or half-pilotage between vessels sailing between the ports of different States, or any discrimination against vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, or against national vessels of the United States, and all existing regulations or provisions making any such discrimination, as herein mentioned, are hereby annulled and abrogated.

Approved, July 13, 1896.

CHAP, CLXXIX.—AN ACT to extend to cer-thin Persons the Privilege of Admission, in certain cases, to the United States Govern-ment Asylum for the Insune.

ment Asylum for the Insane.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That civilians employed in the service of the United States, in the quarternaster's department and the subsistence department of the army, who may be, or may hereafter become, insane while in such employment, shall be admitted on the order of the Secretary of War, the same as persons belonging to the army and navy, to the benefits of the asylum for the insane in the District of Columbia, as now provided by law in reference to soldlers and sallors in the army and may.

ence to soldiers and callors in the army and may.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, Tinkthe following classes of persons, under the following circumstances, shall be entitled to admission to said asylum on the order of the Secretary of War, if in the army, or the Secretary
of the Navy, if in the navy, to-wif:

First, Men who, while in the service of the
United States, in the army or navy, have been
admitted to said asylum, and have been thereafter discharged therefrom on the supposition
that they had recovered their reason, and have,
within three years after such discharge, become again instanc from causes existing at the
time of such discharge, and have no adequate
means of support.

means of support.
Second. Indigent insane persons, who have been in the same service and been discharged therefrom on account of disabilty arrising from such insanity, Third. Indigent insane persons, who have

become in-ane within three years after dis-charge from such service from causes which arose during and were produced by said ser-Approved, July 13, 1866.

CHAP, CLXXX.—AN ACT to provide for making the town of Whitehall, New York, a Port of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Bouse of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the town of White-hall, in the State of New York, which by ex-isting law is a nort through which imported hall, in the State of New York, which by ex-isting law is a port through which imported merchandise may be expected in bond and for drawback to the adjacent British North Amer-ican provinces, be, and the same is hereby, con-stituted a port of delivery within the collection district of Champisin, and that a deputy col-lector, as now authorized by law, shall there reside, who shall receive the same compensa-tion as is now paid to the deputy collector now stationed at that port.

Approved, July 13, 1856.

A Lynchburg cotemporary gives us a report of the matrimonial market in

that city. We give the quotations: "Sweet sixteens have been most active going at 'previous figures;' but there is no buoyance in price or demand. Misses of an uncertain 'ag' are weak, with a poor demand; widows on the de-cline; unmarried aunts dull; old maids very flat."

The grand project of drawing of the waters of Lake Tahoe, on the top of the Sierra Navada, through Califo nia, about two hundred miles, to San Francisco, supplying the and others on the route with re water, and furnishing water power for mills and mines, is arousing opposition and alarm in Nevada. The waters of the lake now come down this side the mountain into the latter State, and her lawers say Ciafornia has no right to steal them and carry them off to the

Pacific Ocean. It is said that Rev. J. W. Beckwith Rector of Trinity Church, New Orleanss, will probably be the successor of the Right Keverend Bishop Rutledge as the Bishop of the Diocese of Florida.

A Bostonian writes to the Post that from five thousand to ten thousand negroes in Georgia will die of exposure and starvation this winter. Such are the effects of emancipation.

Col. Forney, of the Washington Chronicle, gave an entertainment the evening of December 4th, to Hon. John Walter, of the London Times. Among those present were the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Carter of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Fisher of the same court, Major Gen. Howard, and a large number of members of both houses of Congress.

KILLED .- On Friday last a difficulty occurred pear North Mt. Pleasant, in this county, between Elijah Graves and a gentleman by the name of Carter, which resulted in the death of the latter. The particulars of this unfortunate affair we have not learned, but the report is that Graves stabled Carter so badly with a knife that he died instantly.-[Holly Springs Reporter.

The New York Tribune endorses a proposition for the laying of an Atantic cable at government expense. It is estimated not to cost more than 86,000,000. A possible difficulty with Great Britain is the argument in behalf of this government outlay.

BISHOP WILMER.-From a gentleman just arrived from Montevaljo, we learn the gratifying intelligence that this distinguished divine, who has recently been seriously ill at Elyton, is now much improved, and is regarded by his attendants as fairly convalescent

We trust he may soon recover his wonted vigor, and that he may be long spared to minister that sacred love and "good will towards men" for which he is so eminently qualified and for which he is so widely known and loved .- Selma Messenger.

Jacob Barker, of New Orleans, celebrated his eighty-seventh birth-day on Monday last, and bids fair to retain a vigorous mind and budy until he reaches a century of years.

It is eighteen years since a man with a middle name occupied the presiden-